NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 80, 1899. - COPYRIGHT. 1899. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. - THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

OTIS REFUSES A TRUCE. UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER THE ONLY TERMS FOR FILIPINOS.

President Schurman of the Philippine Commission Talks with the Envoys-They Return to Aguinaldo with Gen. Otis's Reply-Full Amuesty Promised if the Rebels Lay Down Their Arms-Belief That the End Is Near-Gen. MacArthur's Praise of Col. Fauston and His Kansas Fighters-Lieut. Gillmore and His Men Alive. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

MANUA, April 29-8:30 P. M.-During the conference of the Filipino emissaries with Major-Gen. Otis yesterday the Filipinos told Gen. Otis that they had been conquered, but said that they had no power to surrender without the authority of the Filipino Congress. At the second conference, which took place this morning, in which Admiral Dewey and Chairnan Schurman of the American Philippines Commission participated, the request of the Filipinos for a cessation of hostilities pending the convening of Congress was renewed. Gen Otls said that he had no authority to grant an armistice on the basis suggested. The Filipino envoys returned through the lines this afternoon, after taking luncheon with Mr. Behurman.

Gen. Otis, in his conference with the envoys promised amnesty to all offenders, provided that the Filipinos surrendered unconditionally. The appearance of the Filipino Commissioners in the streets, driving with Aide-de-Camp Sladen, aroused the greatest curiosity to-day, natives and foreigners alike rushing to their windows to see them. The Commissioners visited the Filipino wounded in the hospitals. talking freely with them and giving each patient a half dollar. They expressed themselves as greatly pleased at their reception and treat-

Col. Arguelles, the senior envoy, was a member of the Filipino commission appointed to treat with the Americans last January. He said he believed that Lieut, Gillmore and the missing saliors of the Yorktown were now prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos and were being brought across the island from the vicinity of Baier by their captors. This morning fifty pack mules and twenty

wagons with supplies were sent to Gen. Lawton at Norzagaray by way of Bocave. Chairman Schurman of the American Philippines Commission, in an interview this afternoon, said that he had attended the conference between the Americans and the Filipino envoys, and at the request of Gen. Otis had given expression to the sentiments of President Me-Kinley regarding the future government of the Philippines. After this conference closed Col. Arguelles requested a further conference with Mr. Schurman alone. The request was granted and the conference lasted two hours. Argueles began talking about independence and then about a suspension of hostilities, but Mr. Schurman declined to discuss these matters. Arguelles said he thought a suspension of hostilities pending the convening of the Fillpine Congress and the discussion of the situation by that body would satisfy the sentiment

of the Filipinos, giving beace with dignity. Mr. Schurman explained that the insurgents were merely fighting for a constitution. They could if their arms were laid down, now help the American Commissioners to frame a scheme of government for recommendation to President Mckinley, thus influencing the determination of a future government, and giving them more dignity than a suspension of hos tilities would. Mr. Schurman, was requested by Arguelles to write to Aguinaldo, but he de-

Col. Arguelles impressed Mr. Schurman as being sincere and honorable, but not as being conversant with the secrets of the insurgent politicians. Arguelles's statements led Mr. Schurman to believe that the action of the Filipinos in sending him and his fellow envoy the end.

Arguelles's mission, Mr. Schurman said, had not surprised him, as the Commissioners have held conferences with former insurgent Cabinet officers, who last week advised Aguinaldo's leaders to lay down their arms, as their cause was hopeless.

Gen. MacArthur said to-day that the forcing by the Americans of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, an almost impassable river, defended by a strong force which had a chosen position strongly intrenched, was a remarkable military event, and must, in the nature of things. produce a strong influence upon the moral tone of the insurgents, who regarded the direct passage of the river on their front impossible. The credit of the achievement, he said, was due to the anlendid daring and ingenuity of Col. Funston of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, under the skilful control and supervision of Gen. Wheaton.

AGONCILLO TALKS OF INDEPENDENCE Says It Was Promised by This Government When We Wanted Filipino Ald.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, April 29.—The Matin publishes a re-port of an interview with Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, in which he says that he has hitherto maintained silence, first, to avoid exciting fresh difficulties, and, second, because the engagements undertaken by the American Consuls at Manila, Hong Kong and Singapore toward the Filipinos, and subsequently ratified by Admiral Dewey, did not mpen until peace was concluded between the United States and Spain. Nevertheless, he says, the Filipinos took the precaution to lodge a protest with the Paris Peace Commission, re-

serving the rights of the Filipinos.

Agoncillo proceeds to say: "Early in April last being in Hong Kong with Aguinaldo and other chieftains, the Captain of the American gunboat Petrel, accompanied by a Frenchman, ame to ask Filipinos' aid in case of an outbreak of hostilities with Spain, promising in the name of the American Government complete independence. A few days later Capt. Wood, an American marine, renewed the protosal giving the same assurance. After the first interview Aguinaldo went to Singapore and, hostilities breaking out, United States Consul Pratt opened fresh negotiations to obtain Filipino co-operation, persuading Agui-

haldo to return to Hong Kong to meet Dewey." Agoneillo gives the text of Consul Pratt's cable despatch to the Secretary of State at Washington on April 28, recording the fact, and also the text of Frait's cable grain to Dewey and Dewey's reply: "Tell Aguinaldo to come as acon as possible." Aguinaldo arrived at Hong Kong the day after Dewey sailed, leaving a message with Consul Williams expressing regret that he was unable to await Aguinaldo's arrival. After the fight at Cavito Dewey sent the McCulloch to transport Aguinaldo and his chieftains to Manila. Arriving at Manila. Againaldo hoarded the Olympia, where Dewey ratified the engagements undertaken by the onsula, guaranteeing absolute Filipino indetendence at the conclusion of hostilities with Spain. Thereupon Aguinaldo constituted a

overnment, organ zed an army, and caused he election of an Assembly. Meanwhile, Agoneille says, he purchased brough Consul Williams munitions of war which were entirely paid for with Filipino money at Hong Kong. Agoncillo declares that hese undertakings were known in Washingon, quoting as proof thereof a letter which Aguinaldo sent to President McKinley, thankng the President for undertaking to secure pino independence. Agoncillo quotes Admiral Dewey's letter of Aug. 29, in which he says that the Filipinos are better prepared for inde-

pendence than the Cubans, as evidence that the Americans only decided that the Filipinos were unfit for independence when their help was no longer wanted. Throughout the war, he says, the Americans recognized Aguinaldo. granting him military honors and saluting the Filipino fing.

Respecting the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. Agoncillo says that they number 10,000, and are subject to release any day that the Spanish Premier, Silvela, does the right thing, adding that it is not the business of the Filipines to instruct the Spanish Cabinet in a matter of usual procedure. Agoncillo declares that if Spain lost Cuba through her Generals and functionaries she lost the Philippines through the monks. He concludes, with an expression of regret, that the Americans and Filipinos, who were former comrades in arms, are now killing one another, but declares that the Filipinos are determined to obtain their Independence.

OTIS OFFERS AMNESTS. Cables That He Rejected the Request for

the Cessation of Hostilities. WASHINGTON, April 29.-Gen. Otis informed

he War Department this morning of the nature of the proposition of the insurgent representatives who called upon him yesterday. That the rebels have not yet surrendered is made evident in Gen. Otis's cablegram, but he believes that they are tired of war and anxious o secure peace as soon as possible. War Department officials continue to express their confidence in Gen. Otis's ability to handle the situation. Gen. Otis's despatch was: " MANILA, April 29.

Adjutant-General, Washington: "Conference with insurgent representatives erminated this morning. Their request was for a cessation of hostilities for three weeks to anable them to call their Congress to decide whether to continue the prosecution of the war or propose terms of peace. Proposition war or propose terms of peace. Proposition declined and full amnesty promised on surrender. Believe insurgents are tired of war, but seek to secure terms of peace through what they denominate their representative Congress.

Gen. Otts also cabled the department a reply to President McKinley's message of congratulation. He said:

"Manua April 29.

intion. He said:

"Mantla, April 29.

"Adjutant-General, Washington:

"The congratulations of his Excellency the President, for which all are grateful, will be conveyed as directed.

The War Department officials are watching with interest to see what Aguinaldo's next move will be. It is hardly believed that Lawton's command is so situated as to cut off the rebels' retreat to the mountains should the insurgent leaders decide on that movement. The enemy is well hemmed in on the south and east, but the way is appearently open to the high ground to the north and northeast.

The military authorities appear not to be concerned over the fallure of the Philippines insurgents to accept Major-Gen. Otis's terms of unconditional surrender. They say that such a contingency was expected, and that the conservatism dismayed yesterday at the War Department in regard to the effect of the Filipino overtures was based on the knowledge that there would be "a great deal of backing and filling," to quote Adjt. Gen. Corbin, on the part of the insurgents before the end could be said to be in sight.

While Gen. Otis's despatch of the morning is " MANTLA, April 20. while Gen. Otis's despatch of the morning is not clear as to whether the truce has ended, the authorities believe that the hostilities may be resumed at any time.

SECRETARY LONG CONFIDENT.

Looks for Peace in the Philippines Soon-Amused at Atkinson.

BOSTON, April 29.-The Hon. John D. Long. Secretary of the Navy, in an interview to-day at his home in Hingham, spoke confidently of the coming peace in the Philippines. He said: "I have no doubt that we will arrive at a satisfactory adjustment. The conditions of peace and order are, of course, requisite.
These will come in good time. I doubt if there
is a man in the country better qualified for settling the business with the Philippines than

Mr. Schurman."
Speaking of Edward Atkinson, the Secretary said:
"There is no intention to prosecute him at Washington. We have been somewhat amused Washington. We have been somewhat amused at some of his recent utterances."

The Secretary also said that the letter of reprimand to Capt. Coghian may be made public.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. Railway Concessions to Be Obtained in

the Yangtse Valley. Special Cable Despatch to THE STR. LONDON, April 29.—A report from St. Petera-burg says that the Anglo-Russian railway agreement was signed yesterday. By the terms of the agreement Russin contracts not to obtain or to assist any other power to obtain a railway concession in the Yangtee Valley. while Great Britain similarly contracts in re-

gard to Manchuria. The agreement does not make any explicit declaration in the matter of maintaining the independence of the Chinese Government, but merely sime to put an end to the two years'

battle for concessions. Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual banquet of the Royal Academy this evening, confirmed the report that an agreement had been signed between Great Britain and Russia respecting China, which, he thought, would pre-vent the likelihood of a collision of interests and objects in the future. Referring to the coming disarmament conference at The Hague, he said he was unable to feretell results, but the fact that that conference was summoned by a nation in material respects the most powerful on earth was a good omen for future peace.

CHINESE FLATTERY OF A PRINCESS. Told That She Was 32, the Mandarin Replied : "Princess, You Look 60."

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. Berlin, April 29.—The curiosity as to peo-ple's ages, which afflicted Li Hung Chang. is apparently a Chinese characteristic. While Prince Henry of Prussia was visiting a notable Mandarin the host asked the interpreter Prince Henry's age. He was told 36. Mandarin turned to the Prince and said: You appear to be 50."

Then he asked the age of the Princess, who replied 32. The interpreter. Voigt, an honest Stettiner, healtated to give the Princess the Mandarin's reply. She laughingly said: "Out with it. Voigt.'

The Chinese flatterer had said: "Princess. you look 60."

LAKES OF KILLARNEY FOR SALE. \$150,000 to Be Asked for the Most Ad-

mired Portion. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. DUBLIN, April 29.-The Irish Land Court will

shortly offer the most admired portion of the Lakes of Killarney for sale. The Muckross estate has already been sold to the tenants, and the mansion, deer park, &c., will be offered with the lakes. The sum mentioned as likely to be the price asked is £30,000. It is feared that the purchaser may exclude

the public from the lakes. "OW, YOU DO LOOK SICE, HEDWARD!"

Coster Girl's Remark to the Prince of Wales, Who Acknowledged the Compliment, Special Cable Despates to THE SUS.

LONDON, April 29 .- An amusing and authenticated incident occurred on the day of Lord Rosebery's daughter's wedding. The Prince of Wales's carriage was blocked by a crowd. Two East End coster girls peered into the window, and one cried:
"Ow, you do mok nice, chase me, Hedward!"
The Prince uncovered and laughed heartly.

of the New York Central leaving New York for Cleve-land and Chicago at 5:30 every at ermon, will, on and atter May 7th, take passengers only for points weat or Buralo; this train being exclusively for through business, the parior car ou this train will be trainistered to the Western Express leaving New York at 6 P. H.—Adm. The Lake Shore Limited

DEATH OF MISS JULIA NAST

THE CARTOONIST'S DAUGHTER LEFT SEVERAL LETTERS.

Evidently in Great Distress of Mind-Had Been Working Hard as a Trained Nurse-Died in Her Boom in Mrs. Graunis's Boarding House-Cause Uncertain.

Julia Nast, daughter of Thomas Nast, the

cartoonist, died yesterday morning in her room in the boarding house at 33 East Twenty-second street. For some weeks she had been suffering with a severe cold, and she was known to have been in a highly nervous condition. There is some reason to suppose that her death was due to drugs, of which she was a habitual user, but this cannot be determined until the autopsy to-day. She was found yesterday about noon lying dead on her bed by Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, President of the Social Purity League, who leases the house at 33 East Twenty-second street. Miss Nast was 35 years old, was understood by her fellow boarders to be a trained nurse by profession, and was a strikingly handsome woman.

Mrs. Grannis's acquaintance with Miss Nast dates from about three years ago, when the young woman came to her house and took a room. Skilful trained nurses are very much in demand, and, consequently, very little at home, house was Miss Nast's domicile chiefly in the sense that she kept her trunk there. Between her engagements, or when she felt the need of rest, she would spend a few days there, but she did not take her meals in the house and Mrs. Grannis saw but little of her. About a year ago she had a case which occupied her six months, and immediately after that a number of other cases of several weeks' duration each so that she was hardly at the house at all. Three weeks ago she came there saying that she wasn't feeling well.

"I've got a hard cold," she told Mrs. Grannis, "and I'm going to be here for a few days until I get over it."

She did not seem to get better and told Mrs. Grannis that she was under her doctor's care. He did not visit her at the house and she occasionally went out to see him. Ten days ago she told Mrs. Grannis that she had another case requiring her attention and would be away for some time; but in a day or two she was back again, saying that she was not fit to

of opintes.

Of the two notes left unscaled on the bureau, One indicates a condition of nervous strain. It is written on ordinary note paper which has not been foided, and there is another sheet ou

is written on ordinary note paper which has not been foided, and there is another sheet on which the writer had begun to copy the letter with a few unimportant changes, but had broken off after a few sentences. The original is dated "Tuesday," and is headed "Dearest Lillian." It is in part as follows:

"You must think me a pig. Well, I am, Edie said I treated you dreadfully. My mind and nerves are all gone. I am back here at 33 East Twenty-second street because I don't know anywhere else to go."

Then followed some matters in reference to Edie and other friends. The letter continues:

"Edie and I don't hit it off and I have left her. It was too expensive, living with her. I took all her friends out to dinner and no thanks at all. I don't know what to do next. Worst of all, I'm in love with a married man, and he's in love with me. So what shall I do? Isn't it dreadful? He is —, with the fleet, and will be back in June. Affectionately, Julia."

The other note is written on a plece of cardboard which looks like the blank interior of a dance programme. It is addressed in benefit of Mrs. Fourman, 346 West Thirty-seventh street. The rest of the writing is in link, and the chirography is unsteady, a word being omitted and another being erased. It is as follows:

"Magolie: Come as soon as you to 33 East omitted and another of the follows:
"Magoir: Come as soon as you to 33 East
J. Nast."

Twenty-second street. J. Nast."

Mrs. Grannie sent word to the Nast lamily at
Morristown, where they live.

LILLI LEHMANN TO SING FOR THEM.

The Girls, However, Must Agree to Stop Decorating Their Hats with Feathers.

NEW BRUNSWICE, N. J., April 29.-Mme. Lill! Lehmann will probably sing to the pupils of the Livingston Avenue High School of this city next November. Mrs. Mary R. Jordan, the instructor of music in the high school, met Mme. Lehmann recently, and their conversation turned upon the efforts of the lovers of song birds to discourage the killing of birds for the sake of their plumage. Mme. Lehmann is enthusiastic about the work of the Audubon Society, and she asked Mrs. Jordan if she did not think she could get her pupils to agree not to decorate their hats with birds and birds to decorate their hats with birds and birds' feathers. Mrs. Jordan was doubtful about it, but promised to bring it to the attention of the High School girls. Mmc. Lehmann promised that if the girls agreed to do as she had asked she would come to the school in the fall and sing for them. She was very willing to make this agreement as an indication of her interest in the preservation of the feathered singers. On the spur of the moment a great many of the high school girls promised Mrs. Jordan that they would earry out their part of the compact, and declared that they would resist the temptation to decorate their hats in the prevailing fashion, and it is believed that all, or nearly all, will so agree, with the consent of their parents.

To Bar Out Undesirable Italian Immigrants

For more than a week official negotiations for new commercial treaty between this country and Italy have been under way, and it is said that a firm stand has been taken by the United States on the question of undesirable immi-States on the question of undestrable immigration from Italy. The authorities at Washington have been informed that the Italian authorities have not only not taken care in preventing released enviots from coming here, but have released men from prison on the promise that they would emigrate to this country. It is even said that the passage of some released convicts was raid. This will be amply provided against in the new treaty.

Manhattan-Third Avenue Transfers Now in effect. See map on all elevated stations showing points of transfers. Crosstown: Franklin, Deshrosses, Grand, Canal, 42d, 126th, 186th, 188th, 188th, 181st, 161st and 177th streets. Eattery to Bronz district and parks, Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Bochella, Scants.—4ds. A BLAST SMASHES THINGS.

Showers of Stone Wreck Windows, Furniture and Tableware in St. Ann's Avenue. Workmen excavating a cellar in Eagle aveme, between 155th and 156th streets, blasted a bed of rock with dynamite vesterday afternoon and nimost made a wreck of all the houses in the neighborhood. Pieces of stone

weighing over a hundred pounds were thrown 300 yards, crashing through windows, smashing household furniture, and causing havoe in the neighborhood. The blast shook four houses almost off their foundations. These houses are at 729, 731, 733 and 735 St. Ann's avenue. All were badly

damaged. A shower of stone fell on the sidewalk opposite the houses, where a few minutes before fifty children had been playing. But when the shower came the children were a block away, having followed an Italian organ grinder with a monkey. A stone weighing 200 counds landed on the plazza of 729, tearing a big hole in it. All of the windows in the house The four-story tenement at 731 St. Ann's av-

enue was struck by half a hundred chunks of stone and all the windows were smashed. One piece weighing about 100 pounds demolished the show window of Jacob Heitz's eigar store on the ground floor, bowled down two showcases and broke the fixtures in the store. Heitz was in a rear room. He said he "thought the end of the world had come." Another big chunk of into the apartments of Frank Greis, breaking his parlor furniture and smashing a large mirror in a rear room. In the same house members of a family eating lunch on the second floor were interrupted by a shower of stone falling upon the dining table and smashing dishes

Twenty windows were broken in the tene ment at 733 St. Ann's avenue. Mrs. Annio Lucas, who lives on the first floor, was startled by seeing her fire-escape garden hurled through window into the parlor. On other fluors tables and chairs were broken and kitchen utensils were scattered.

The police of the Morrisania station arrested the contractor having charge of the blasting. Charles Dempsey of 1034 Third avenue.

TANGLED FAMILY MACLING.

Dr. Clarke's Wife Begins It with Mrs. Albert Aarons-Both Arrested-Other Arrests. The sight of one woman slasning at another

case requiring her attention and would be away for some time; but in a day or two she was not fit to work. From that time she was not fit to work. From that time she was in the house work and the remained alone in her room. The state of th

peared at the station. He did not mention his wite's name, but sa'd that he wished to see Mrs. Aarons.

"Did she horsewhip you?" he asked her.
"Yes, she did, the horrid thing," replied Mrs. Aarons.

Dr. Clarke got a bondsman for Mrs. Aarons and went away with her, leaving his wife still a trisoner. An hour later Samuel L. Luckling, an undertaker of 751 Amsterdam avel. e. furnished bonds for Mrs. Clarke. Both women were instructed to be in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court to-day.

At 11 octock Aarons hurriedly entered the station, He was in evening dress, and said he had heard at the theatre that his wife had been arrested. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law. James H. Rich, and by Treasurer Gordon of Daly's Theatre. The bergeant fold him that Mrs. Aarons had been bailed through the instrumentality of Dr. Clarke.

"Fill get even with him," shouted Aarons and he and Rich hurried around to Clarke's home. They rang the door bell and when Dr. Clarke appeared both Aarons and Rich hom came out of his apartments and attacked Aarons and Rich. Policeman Kerns arrested Aarons on Dr. Clarke's complaint, and all hands repaired again to the West 100th street station.

There Dr. Clarke seemed disinclined to press

station.
There Dr. Clarke seemed disinclined to press
the charge of assault, and Aarons began to revile him. Dr. Clarke finally did make the
charge, and Rich turnished bail for Aarons.
"If you are not in court to-morrow I'll kill
you," shouted Aarons to Dr. Clarke as he left you," shout the station.

POWDER MILL BLOWS UP.

Five Killed in an Explosion at Carney Point, N. J.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 29,-One of the press mills of the Dupont Smokeless Powder Works at Carney's Point, N. J., blow up this afternoon and killed five men. One man was fatally injured. The killed were Capt. Sidney Stuart, 45 years old, Government powder inspector; George Yearger, 22 years old, Penn's Grove: Amos Morris, 17 years old, Penn's William Fre nt. 28 years old. Penn's Grove: Harry Smith, 52 years old, Penn's

The explosion occurred shortly after 2 o'clock. The mill was running at the time, and, as usual, no one was inside of it. Yearger, Freint and Smith had just come out of the mill and were but a short distance away when an explosion shook the earth. The one-story sheetiron mill was lifted from its foundation and carried into the adjoining fields in the shape of kindling wood and scrap iron. The powder presses were entirely destroyed, and not a trace of them could be found. What caused the explosion will never be known. It was a

the explosion will never be known. It was a miracle that none of the old mills or magazines exploded.

Hundreds of persons from Ponn's Grove and ticinity rushed to the spot and began to hunt for relatives and friends. On the ground near where the mill had stood were the bodies of Yearger. Morris, Frant, and Smith. They were torn and blackered by the smoke, and could hardly be recognized. Near them were stuart and a man named Prussell, who were still alive.

They were carried to the wharf, where the Amanda Powell was put in readiness, and, under forced draught, hurried the wounded to this city. Both men were injured about the head. They were taken to the Delaware Hospital. Stuart died shortly after being admitted, and Prussell is still lingering between life and death.

The members of the Dupont family were

death.

The members of the Dupont family were among the first to arrive on the scene and, without waiting to hear the result of the explosion, hurried messengers in all directions for physicians. Many physicians answered the for physicians. Many physicians answered summons, but their services were not nee Only a few weeks ago an explosion occurred at the same place, killing several men. Removal of an Important Office. May let the ticket office of the New York Central, now at 942 Broadway, will be removed to 1216 broadway, corner Soth st.—Adv.

STRIKERS ON A RAMPAGE.

1,000 MASKED AND ARMED MINERS BLOW UP A MILL WITH DYNAMITE.

Fired on Their Own Pickets by Mistake and Killed One-Stole a Railroad Train and Ran It to Wardner - Office Building and Boarding House Also Destroyed.

WARDNER, Idaho, April 29.-One thousand masked and armed strikers stole a train at Burke, came here at noon, and shortly afterward exploded 600 pounds of dynamite in Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mill, totally destroying the mill and brick office buildings adjoining. The strikers set fire to the wooden boardhouse before leaving for Burke on their train, three hours after their arrival.

During the excitement the main body of strikers fired on their own pickets, killing Jack Smith one of the pickets. As they left here Jim Chevenne, one of the non-union men employed in a mill, was shot through the hips He was carried away by the strikers. J.J. Rogers, stenographer for the company, was

shot through the lip.

The stolen train arrived at 11:50 A. M., and consisted of nine box cars and a passenger coach, all of which were crowded. The strikers brought with them six hundred pounds of dynamite. They sent a squad in advance to see if the coast was clear. One of the pickets stone crashed through a fourth-story window | fired a shower a signal that all was well. The nain body, thinking themselves attacked by non-union men, poured a fusillade of shots into the underbrush on the side hill where the pickets stood, killing Smith. About 1,000 shots were fired before the fatal error was discovered. Smith's body was carried to the mill. The mid was deserted. The management have ordered employees not to risk their live 5 by efforts to save property. Heavy dynamite charges were placed among the mill machinery and under the office machinery and under building. Fuses were lighted and the boarding house fired, after which the strikers, carrying their dead comrade, withdrew to the side hills about half a mile away.

At 2.20 the first explosion occurred. It was followed by five others. The mill and other structures were totally destroyed and are now but heaps of ashes and piles of shattered machinery. At 2:50 the strikers boarded their train and started for home, firing a fusillade as they embarked.

Cheyen a was wounded during this firing.

Son a Part of Castle Point Property. to accordance with the will of the late Mrs. Martha B. Stavens of Castle Point, Hoboken, her heirs met yesterday in the old mansion overlooking the Hudson to divide her property among them. Under the will of Commodore Stevens Castle Point homestead was to go to whatever son Mrs. Stevens might select. She selected her oldest son, Col. Edwin A. Stevens, The rest of the property was to be divided among the other sons.

It was agreed to divide the remainder of the ground among the remaining sons Richard

ground among the remaining sons, Richard.
Albert, Robert L. and the estate of the late
John Stevens, another son. Richard Stevens,
received a plot north of the castle on which he
now lives in a house known as "The Cliffs."
The house and plot occupied by Col. Stevens
were given to Albert Stevens. That part of the
estate south of the mansion was divided between Robert L. Stevens and the estate of his
brother John.

The personal effects contained in the homestend, including family portraits, silverware,
furniture, tapestries and china, were divided
into six lots, according to their sentimental
value, and apportioned by lot. The lots went
to Col. E. A. Stevens, Mrs. C. B. Alexander,
Richard Stevens, Robert L. Stevens, Albert
Stevens and the children of John Stevens.
Other personal property left by Mrs. Stevens
will be appraised and divided equally among
the heirs.

MAZET COMMITTEE IN FUNDS NOW And Can Go at Its Work Vigorously-Tallor Miers to Be Attended To.

The Mazet Investigation Committee, which will resume its sittings in this city on May 10, has written to the heads of all the municipal departments asking for the annual reports and other documents that may be of aid to it. Most other documents that may be of aid to it. Most of the heads of departments have sent whatever they had on hand to Frank Moss. The appropriation of \$50,000 by the Legislature for the expenses of the committee will enable it to extend its work and make its future inquiries much more thorough than those held heretofore have been. Up to this time the committeemen and counsel have paid all the bills, and as they had no authority to draw on the State Treasurer, they have been hampered.

hampered.

The committee will make an example of Taior Miers for the benefit of other recalcitrant witnesses. Mr. Mazet said yesterday that Miers would be taken before a Magistrate, if such action was thought necessary to bring the case properly before the Grand Jury.

IN THE WAKE OF A CABLE TRUCK Electric and Gas Display at University Place and Eighth Street.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company's cable truck, drawn by thirty-two horses and loaded with eighty tone of cable, rolled along University Place last night, smashing man

University Place last night, smashing manhole covers that its wheels passed over. Following it was a wagonload of empty barrels in charge of a man whose duty it was to place a barrel as a danger signal over every damaged manhole.

At Eighth street, while the barrel man was at work hedropped a broken cover into a manhole, breaking an electric light wire in the sauway. The end of the wire struck another, causing a splutter of sparks, At the curb there was a capped piece of gas pipe, where a lamppost once stood. The vibrations caused by the truck shock the cap from the gas pipe. As the gas leaked out it caught fire from the sparks issuing from the broken electric wire, producing a six-foot sheet of flame that lit up the block. The break occurred at 10 o'dock, At 11 it was repaired by a gang of the gas company's laborers.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W. Zuni."

All with Bounded Front.—ade,

TO ORIER 13) AMERICAN ENGINES. Big Demand in England for the Locomo tives Built Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 30.—The Weekly Dispatch says it has learned that the Midland Railway has arranged to place another contract for 130 lo-comotives with American firms. The Great Northern Rallway, it is understood, will also order a large number of engines of the Mogul type from American builders.

KING LEOPOLD TO COME HERE.

Report That He Will Visit This Country, Coming on the Royal Yacht Alberta. Special (of the Desputch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 30.-The correspondent of the Sunday Mariat Ostend says that King Leopord of Belgium will shortly visit the United States on board the royal yacht Alberta.

EARTHQUAKE IN KENTUCKY.

Shock Lasted Ten Seconds-Church Win-dows, China and Glassware Broken. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20 - A violent earthquake shock was felt in Louisville and Jefersonville. Ind., shortly after 8 o'clock to-night. The vibrations were from north east to southwest and houses were swaved as tree limbs in a gale. In this county thousands of persons were terribly frightened and rust ad from their homes.

frightened and rust of from their homes. Considerable damage was done in a number of drug stores, where leaftes were smashed and medicines spilled. In several of the places of amusement, the spectators became paniestricken and made a bolt for the doors.

Hands one state of class windows in several of the churches were smashed, and in many private residences china and glassware were broken. It is impossible to tell the actual damage done by the earthquake. As far as known no one was lart and no houses were demolished. There was only one shock, and it lasted only ten seconds.

HETTY GREEN OFF FOR NEWPORT. Said to Have Leased a Cottage There for

Mrs. Hetty Green, who, since last fall, has been living in a third-story flat in an apartment house at 1248 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, left that city yesterday with her daughter Sylvia and went to Newport, R. I., where it is said she has leased a cottage for the season is said she has leased a cottage for the season. The letter box in the vestibule of the Hoboken house bore a fictitious name. Some time ago it was reported that Mrs. Green had moved, but later it was learned that she had left her apartments for a week or two only, during which time the name on the letter box was changed to "C. Dewey."

Mrs. Green was at home yesterday morning looking after the packing of her household property. In answer to a reporter, who asked through the speaking tube whether she was going to move to Newport, she answered: "I am."

NEW TORKER'S SUICIDE IN 'FRISCO.

William Muhlenfels Shoots Himself at the Russ House in a Despondent Fit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.-William Muhlenels, from Sacramento, committed suicide at the Russ House early this morning by putting a pistol bullet through his heart. He expected to meet Mrs. T. Aikens at the hotel, but she failed to arrive. In a fit of despondency he took his life. He left a letter giving the address of his parents as 616 West 147th street, New York city. He was about 30 years old.

Gustavus H. Muhlenfels, a broker of 1d Exchange place and living at 61d West 147th street, is the father of the suicide. One of the smilly said last night that they had never heard of Mrs. Aikens, William had been in San Francisco for four months and suffered from heart disease. The family had heard no particulars of his death.

OFATION FOR GEN. ALGER. Secretary of War Gets a Bousing Reception

in His Home City. DETROIT, April 29.-The citizens of Gen. alger's home city turned out in great numbers to-day to give him welcome. The event imost had an international look, as the British Guards' Band, in the full uniform of the ish Guards' Band, in the full uniform of the British Army, marched at the head of the line of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

When Secretary Aiger and Gen. Wheeler appeared on the platform of the private car at the Michigan Central Depot they received a tremendous ovation, and all along the line of march cheers for Aiger and for Wheeler intermingled with each other. So vast was the crowd uptown that the city street car system was tied up and nothing but the parade was thought of.

BIG LINERS HAVE A BRUSH.

The Powerful Cunarder Lucania Gets a Few Hours the Better of the St. Louis, The Cunarder Lucania, which arrived at the bar from Liverpool and Queenstown at 10:30 o'clock on Friday night, had a brush on the voyage with the American liner St. Louis, in yesterday from Southampton. Neither ship made unusually good time. The Lucania was abeam of the American, and about five miles to the south, at 5:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The ships had it nip-and-tuck for several hours. Then the more powerful Cunarder drew ahead. In the fifty-three hours' run to the Hook, the Lucania gained nearly four hours on the American. This is about the sault of a race between the ships in voyage with the American liner St. Louis, in four hours on the American. This is about the usual result of a race between the ships in placid seas.

MILITARY SERVICE IN MEXICO. Several Thousand Mexicans Flee to Texas

to Evade the Service. Austin, Tex., April 29.-The new military service law in Mexico will soon go into effect, and several thousand Mexicans have already entered Texas to evade the service. Many of them announce their intention of becoming hem announce the Imerican citizens.

Brought Up a Tack from His Lung. NEWBURG, N. Y., April 29.-William O'Donell is a young man of 147 Johnston street. He swallowed an ordinary carpet tack eight years ago. Recently he had been sick, suffering much pain in his right lung. Yesterday his temperature ran up to 100° and he begin to cough violently. Gradually he felt the tack coming up his throat, and finally he threw it out. Then he said his right lung felt as though

being fanned. \$9,000,000 Chewing Gum Combine.

It was stated in Wall street yesterday that the combination to control the chewing gum manuscruring industry of the country had been practically completed. The papers were signed at the office of Charles it Flut. The combination will include all the principal man-ufactories, among them those of Adams & Ston, White & Co and Beeman. Its capitaliza-tion will be \$1,000,000.

Big Bonuses to Bankers' Employees. The employees of the banking firm of Spencer

Trask & Co., will benefit materially by the im-proved business in Wall street. The firm is acor stomed at the end of its fiscal year, on May 1, or make a lash distribution based upon the profits of the year. The distribution this year, t is said, will amount to nearly or quite loo per cent. on salaries. Alfred Dolge's Good-By.

DOLOGYHLER, N. Y., April 29.-More than 1,000 neighbors and former employees of Alfred Dolge were present at the farewell re

e-prion given to Mr. Dolge in the Turn Hall here to-hight. The andience was moved to tears in mr. Mr. Dolge's speech. He charged in bitter terms two men with cheating him out of his properties. Banker Commits Suicide. CODEN, Ill., April 29 .- A. N. Miller, Vice-President of the bank that recently failed here. committed survide to-day by shooting himself twice in the head. Recently creditors of the bank filed suits against Miller aggregating \$60,000, and this is supposed to have been the reason for suicide.

The Andrews Mansjon and Family would have been saved if house had had Sie ings; save yours by put it them in. Northrup, 60 Cherry sa-adt.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. FRANCHISE TAX DANGER.

TREMENDOUS POLITICAL ENGINE IN

TAMMANY'S HANDS.

What May Be Done with It by Corrapt or Even by Incompetent Tax Boards-Senator Depew on the Appalling Possibilities-Impediments to Resort to the Courts.

This is an article on the Ford Franchise Tax bill as a possible political engine in the hands of unscrupulous politicians. It was gathered yesterday from all sorts and conditions of politicians, Republicans and Democrats, and from others directly affected by the bill. The uniform opinion was that Tammany Hall, through its board of Tax Commissioners, may under the Ford bill levy blackmail on this or that corporation, and that in future municipal, State and national campaigns so long as Tammany Hall is in the ascendancy of New York city, the Ford bill will be used to swell Tam-

many's political corruption funds. The operation of the bill in New York city vill be, according to the present programme, for the next two years in the hands of Tame many's Tax Commissioners. These Commissioners are Thomas L. Feitner, President, and Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Greil and Arthur C. Salmon, This is the same board of Tammany Tax Commissioners which cooked up that job to declare Theodore Reosevelt meligible to run as the

Republican candidate for Governor.

The new-spapers printed vesterday the testimony of Tammany politicians to the effect that the Ford bill will bring to the revenues of New York city many additional millions of dol-lars. The politicians triked with yesterday smiled at these statements and said that the citizens of the city would do well to remember these statements, and then at the end of the next two years to mark exactly how many more million dollars the city has collected under the operations of the Ford bill. No. no. it was added, on the contrary, there will be a great many more racing stables can by Tammany Hail leaders, a great many more palatial residences for Turimany Itali moguls, but the city will not be benefited to anything like the

amount that the Tommany officials suggest. Real estate in the vast manualty of instances has a certain fixed nearkot value upon which taxes can be assessed. Even with the staple value for real estate, a sessed valuations can be juggled and favoritism can be pronounced. The franchise of a corporation in many in-stances is more difficult to calue. But it is not difficult to imagine Tunmany valuing fran-chises for the benefit of Tunmany Hall. All who are acquainted with Tammany's system of doing business in municipal, State and naonal campaigns will readily perceive the tremendous power the but will give Tammany, It may be surprising, but it is a matter of fact, that intelligent critics of the Ford bill

went so far as to say yesterday that if Tammany is allowed to operate the provisions of this bill the election in the State next year will perforce be favorable to the Democratic party. ome of the Domocratic newspapers spoke of the Ford bill yester lay as "a great Democratio Friends of Senator Ford, the Republican Sen-

ator after whom the bill is named, said that at times he has a notion that the citizens of New York are to rise up within a couple of years and demand his nomination for Mayor. That may turn out to be true, but Tammany Hall, with the Ford bill in its hands, would easily wips Senator Ford from off the face of the earth as a candidate for Mayor of New York city. Senator Denew said how night of the bill: "Senator Ford's idea, as expressed before the Senate committee, was to provide for the

taxation of local corporations operating under municipal franchises, and did not contemplate axation of the steam lines operating through the State. Therefore, I do not think the provisions of the till apply to the New York Central Radroad. A franchise tax is, fundamentally, all right, and I approve of it. That a rapphise tax is inst. proved by the fact that there is on the statute books of the State of New York a franchiec tal which applies to steam railroads. My recollection is that this tax is under a law of 1880. In the first place, the New York Central Bailroad pays a lax upon the assessed valuation of its real catate. In the second place, the road pays a direct frapelise tax. This tax provides torthe payment of one-quarter of 1 per cent, upon the dividends of the company. In the case that the roads pay no dividends, the State Comptroller is empowered to make a valuation of the franchises and impose a tax accordingly. This is a just and

scientific method of assessment of taxes.

"It elieve that corporations operated under

municipal franchises and making enormous revenue therefrom should pay an equitable and just franchise tax. The law enacted now provides for a tax on franchises, but is defines no method of determining the -alue of franhises nor the system of assessment. This leaves it discretionary with every local board of taxes in the State how it shall tax corporations operating under fran-chises granted by the local government. The possibilities of this discretionary power are comething appalling. There will be just as nany methods of assessment and taxation as there are boards of taxes, for each individual board will have its own theory of how the taxes should be imposed. Of course, taxation is open to revision by the courts, but the cor-

taxes should be imposed. Of course, taxation is open to revision by the courts, but the corporations operating under a local franchise will hesitate to antagonize local boards of taxes, and incidentally the local administration by taking their case into the courts, and will stand as much and as heavy a taxation as they can possibilities that confer upon the local governments a power that was never dreamed of by any political isader. In this very condition lie the possibilities that confer upon the local governments a power that was never dreamed of by any political isader. In the hands of an unserupulous board it becomes a fearful weapon for the punishment of any corporation that may have incurred the displeasure of a local administration. Of course, if a corporation is made the victim of a tax from the local administration, it has redress in the courts, and doubtless the courts will establish some scientific method of taxation when the case comes before them.

"I do not think the taxes will net as much as the papers say. This tax is on valuation over and above the real estate valuation. The taxation in New York State and of the New York Central ta-day is much heavier than any in any other State. The New York Central pays upon property and other material about equal in value to the Pennsylvania and to the Baltimore and Ohlo. \$200,000 more than double the taxes of the Pennsylvania and three times that of the Raltimore and Ohlo. Local corporations should pay a just and equitable amount of taxes, but the law as enacted leaves the method of assessment so vague that it puts within the power of a local tax board the opportunity to grap the throat of any corporations and throatle it. If the proper tribunit to exercise such great powers could be secured, and if a scientific method of any corporations and throatle it. If the proper tribunit to exercise such great powers could be secured, and if a scientific method of any corporations and throatle it. If the proper tribunit to exercise such great powers could be secured,

sured, the whole matter would stand fair, lust and entirely right." FORD ON THE FRANCHISE TAX.

Explains How the Taxable Value May Be Assessed-No Unusual Difficulty.

ALDANY, April 29.-State Senator Ford sees no reason why local asses ors should have any trouble in acting under his bill taxing public franchises. To-night Senator Ford, in outlining his idea as to how the law would operate, "Assessors will experince no difficulty in ar-

riving at a taxable valuation of public franchises, and the bill, when it becomes a law, will, n my opinion, work without friction or dimculty. Criticisms of it, on the ground that it is crude and incomplete, are not warranted. Bo far as it is crude and incomplete, such defects are due, not to the form of the bill, but to the imperfections of the general tax "> stem of the State, for it should be remembered that the bill